LINETY LOTTERY House of Assembly of MARYLAND House of Anemoly of MARYLAND, antly, and ineffectually, hitherto, face red and Thirty-nine, RESOLVED ip hath no Right to collect Tweire, ad on Tobacco exported. ad on Tobacco exported.

TIONAL Tax on the People to figure
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the Upper House, ontend, That the north of Assembly contend, That the med his reasonable Reward, as well expense necessarily attending the reasonable of Covernment, outside the reasonable of the r

xpence necessarily attending the En-lowers of Government, ought to be the Fines, Forfeit are, American OTHER MONIES, received by the the Support thereof; and, "That and directly opposite to the Opinion and had, on mature Consideration, the Subject of the Clerk of the Con-

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lic Debt for upwards of Ten Years frade for Want of a Circulating Me. xtreme Necessity of Public Creditor, wer House to agree to an Appeal in

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every Member, for maintaining an orting the Appeal on the Part of the s obtaining Redress of their OTHIK , by RESOLVE also of the Loaer litional Means of raising Money for

es, the following SCHEME of a by which to raise One Thousand Money, is submitted to the Public.

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nd Good of the Province. ion therefore, by RESOLVE et has been open'd, and Subferictions

T. H U R S D A Y, APRIL 7, 1768.

## FROM AN ENGLISH PAPER.

Extract from a Treatife on the GOUT, by FERD.
WARNER, L. L. D. Chaplain to Lord Chancellor,
published January 1768.—The Instructions in this published January 1768. The Infructions in this Piece, are founded on the Author's Experience, for above

After having discussed the Theory of the GOUT, the Author proceeds to the practical Method of Treatment, during the Fit, in the following Manner, viz.

Account of Dr. WARNER, Chaplain to Lord Chancellor, and Author of Ecclefiastical History's Treatise on the GOUT.

on the GOUT.

HE WHE N the Fit is arrived at its Height, if the Pain should be greater than the Patient can bear commodiously, and his Nights sleepless, then, notwithstanding the Prejudices of most Physicians against Opiates in the Gout, he may relieve himself by the following Preparation. Take of Opiam Six Drams, Soap of Tartar and Castile Soap, of each Half an Ounce; Nutmeg, powdered, One Dram; Camphire, Three Drams; Saffron, Two Scruples; Sweet Spirit of Sal Armoniac, Nine Ounces: Digest all these Ingredients in a Florence Flask, in a Sand Heat, for Ten Days, shaking it now and then till the last Day or Two, and then pour it off clear, and stop it up for Use. Of this noble Medicine, which no gouty Man ought to be without, take Thirty or Forty Drops, Man ought to be without, take Thirty or Forty Drops, an Hour before it is wanted to operate, in a Glass of Strong Mint or Plague-Water, after nothing hath been received into the Stomach for an Hour and a Half: received into the Stomach for an Hour and a Half: And, if in an Hour of Two after taking it, the Pain is not greatly abated, take Twenty more, and drink, fome Time after, of warm Sage-Tea, at Pleasure. The Number of Drops must be proportioned to the Violence of the Pain, and repeated every Night, that the Pain requires it, abating Two or Three Drops at a Time, as the Pain abates, 'til the Dose is reduced to Ten or a Dozen, when the Patient may desist at once from any more; and thus the Matter, that occasioned the Fit, which might otherwise last a Month or Two, or Three, will be digested in a Fortnight; and the Patient enjoy Ease and Sleep."

"This Medicine in the Gout, when the Fit is fully

This Medicine in the Gout, when the Fit is fully "This Medicine in the Gout, when the Fit is fully formed, if the whole College of Physicians were to exclaim against, I will maintain, at the Peril of my Life, if it were required, is as safe as Bread and Butter; and, indeed, according to them, at the Peril of my Life, it hath been, that I have so often taken it. Had no others written upon it but those who were skilful in this Disorder, and in the Nature of Opium; or had I not been weak enough to acquiesce under their general Condemnation of it, I might, no Doubt, have had the Use of my Limbs at this Day, as well as I had some Years of my Limbs at this Day, as well as I had fome Years ago. But, being deterred by the great Outcry they raifed against it, I have undergone such severe and frequent Fits in my Knees and Feet, of Two or Three Months Duration, that I am thereby become, I fear, incurable large for area. incurably lame for ever. At length, however, in a most excruciating Fit, when Nature was well nigh overpowered, and I had only Thirteen Hours Sleep in Nine Days and Nights, I was driven to try an Opiate; when, to my inexpressible Surprize, as well as Joy, I found it as safe as it was successful, even before I had improved it in the Manner above directed. I not only enjoyed Sleep and Freedom from Pain, but I found that the Opiate digested the peccant Matter, the Per-spiration which has been hindered by so much watchspiration which has been hindered by so much watching. In a short Time after, I very luckily met with "The Mysteries of Opium revealed," by our Countryman Dr. Jones, who hath so ably investigated all its Qualities, and distinguished its different Effects, that it is a Wonder to meet with any irrational Opinion of it in this Country. From that Time I have constantly made use of it with amazing Benefit; not only reducing the Pain to what Degree I please, but shortening the Fits to about a Fortnight's Length.

"The Benefit of Perspiration in this Distemper, and the Necessity of Sleep to promote this Perspiration, be-

"The Benefit of Perspiration in this Distemper, and the Necessity of Sleep to promote this Perspiration, being so certain, if it can be shewn, as it certainly may, that Two of the combant Effects of Opium (thus prepared and dosed, as is above directed) are its promoting insensible Perspiration and Sleep, then I statter myself, that there can be no rational Objection made to the Use of it in this Distemper. As I look upon my hitting upon this Remedy to be the greatest Blessing of my Life, so it was the principal Motive that prevailed on me to publish this Account. For the Lift Three of my Life, so it was the principal Motive that prevailed on me to publish this Account. For the lift Three Years, by adhering to a proper Regimen, I have brought the Gout to be so moderate, to consine me seldom more than a Fortnight at a Time, or to make the taking Opiate necessary above One or Two Nights in a Fit. I hope, therefore, that gouty Patients will be no longer terrified with Prejudices and Whimsies, that have been entertained about an Opiate, nor any more deterred from easing their Pain and shortening its Duration, by this most excellent Medicine, which Providence hath, in Mercy, surnished us with, as an Antidote against Pain. The Reader, however, must remember, that I pittest against any other Way of using it, than such as is above prescribed. Crude Opium alone; hath all its resinous Particles sticking about it; and the Laudanum of the Shops being an Extract from it, with Spirit of Wine, bath retained and aggravated all the Mischief of the Rosin.

An Account of the Exuption of Mount VESUVIUS, in 1767, communicated in a Letter from an English Gentle-man, residing at Naples, to a Member of the AMERI-CAN SOCIETY, at Philadelphia, for promoting use-

NAPLES, November 3, 1767:

We have had a most extraordinary Eruption of Vesuvius lately. As I imagine an Account of the Disturbance it has given us will not be disagreeable to you, I shall therefore do my if the Pleasure of communicating to you what I know, and have seen myself, of this surprising Phanomenon. of this furprifing Phænomenon.

The Beginning of it is exactly described by Pliny the Younger's Letter to Tacitus. The first Alarm was taken from a Column of black Smoke, thrown out with fuch Violence, as to appear like an immense Pine, branching out on all Sides after a great Height of Trunk, when the Diminution of the Force, that threw it out, allowed the Air to operate, by spreading it. The whole Mountain was soon wrapped round with utter Darkness, and its Place was only to be distinguished by the many Streams of Fire that were darted in different Discourage and made this Darkness, wished.

ferent Directions, and made this Darkness visible t.

It appeared to me very unaccountable at first, but I afterwards found, by the Assistance of my Glasses, that these different Directions were produced by the particular Motion impressed upon the Fire, as it islued from the feveral Mouths, which gave Vent to Veiuvius. It was very extraordinary to observe some of these Streams descending perpendicularly, whilst others mounted up-wards in a strait Line. The former Appearance was owing to innumerable ignited Stones in their Fail, after having been thrown from some superior Aperture, that acquired such Velocity from their Weight, and such a blending of Light from their Weight, and such a blending of Light from their Proximity, as to teem one impetuous Torrent of Fire; though, on the utual Appearance of these falling Stones, they are scattered, and are plainly to be distinguished as separate Bodies.

All this, as a mere Object of Sight, would rather have been amusing; but a Frequency of the most terrible Explosions, made it very alarming as second to the most terrible of the second terrible of

Explosions, made it very alarming, especially to me, in in a House that shakes with the least Motion. The in a House that shakes with the least Motion. The Noise of the largest Cannon fired from the Castle, not Three Hundred Yards from me, is a mere Whisper to these Explosions. My little Houshold had retreated to the Rooms backward, built against the Hill; and I made most of my Observations in the Door-way of my newest and thickest Wall. One or Two, however, the most sewere of these Shocks, that raised my faithful Dog, who will then had been the control of these shocks. who 'til then had kept by me, from the Ground, caused me to hesitate, and think of making a prudent Retreat 1; but it occurred to me, on a little Resection, that the Streets might have been equally dangerous, from mixing with a tumultuous Concourse of People, thronging after the Pictures of Madona, and of the Sainte, carried in Proceedings with which the thronging after the Pictures of Madona, and of the Saints, carried in Proceffion, with which the whole City was crouded all Night, I thought it most prudent, therefore, to keep out of their Way. The Shocks afterwards abated, or I was more used to them, and a most comfortable Lava 6 made its Sally from a seeming Opening of the whole Side of the Mountain at once, and rushed forward with an Impetuosity that, in Two Hours, brought it within Two Miles of Portici I, which quieted me for that Night. The King was then

• La may give the curious reader pleasure to com-pare the above description with the more stricking pas-sages of Pliny the Younger's setters, on the same subject,

we have here subjoined them.
"Nubes, incertum procul intuentibus ex que monte, Vesuvium fuisse postea cognitum est, oriebatur : cujus similitud et formam non alia magis arbor, quam pinus expresserit. Nam longistimo velut trunco essata in altum, quibusdam ramis diffundebatur. Credo quia recenti spiritu evecta, dein senescente eo destituta, aut etiam pondere suo victa, in latitu-dinem vanescebat; candida interdum, interdum sordida et maculosa, prout terram cineremve susulerat."

PLINII EPIST. xvi. lib. vi. . « Interim è Vesurio mente pluribus locis latissime flamme atque incendia relucebant, querum fulger et claritas tenebras

" Jam dies alibi, illic non omnibus nottibu) nigrior den-forque, quam tamen faces multa variaque lumina folvebant."

"Ab altero latere nubes atra et berrenda enci. Siritus tortis vibratisque discursibus rubta, in longas flammarum figuras debiscebat, sulgoribus illa et smiles, et majores erant." PLINIE EPIST. XX. lib. vi.

L' In commune consultant, intra tellane subsissant, an in aperto vagentur; nam crebris vastisque tremoribus tella nutobant, et quas emota sedibus suis, nune buc, nune illuc abire aut reservi videbantur." PLINII EPIST. xvi. lib. vi.

The melted fiery matter thrown out by Vesuvius, which grows hard as it cools, and appears to be a semi-vitrified substance. It is here called comfortable, because the mountain generally becomes more quiet upon its being east out.

about fix miles distance from that city, built on the ruins of, or rather directly over, the ancient Herculaneum.—His Sicilian majerty has a palace here, furnished with many curiofities found in Herculaneum, and frequently Reeps his court at Porticle

at his Palace there, which Vesuvius seemed to be re-claiming from his Majesty's Encroachments. The Place was by no Means heid testable against him; and the King, the Courtiers, and Numbers of Families, then in these Environs, at their Villegiatura, were put to the Rout at Midnight. Some of the Court thought themselves not secure even when they reached Naples, and I am told continued their Flight to Caserta;

Naples, and I am told continued their Figur to Caferta †.

The next Day all was quieted by a profuse Lava, that has filled up the hallow Way between the Hernit's, and Vesuvius 1, of at least an Hundred eet in Depth.

The Second Night, however, was as turbulent at the Mountain, but not so alarming at Naples; as the First, because the Mountain burst sooner, and on the other Side of it, from whence a Lava, equally copious, was delivered, and after sewer Throws.

The Third Day the Agitation of the Earth and Air was very inconsiderable, but an immense Quantity of Cinders and Ashes filled the whole Atmosphere §, so as to take our bright Sun from us, and to leave us no

was very inconsiderable, but an immense Quantity of Cinders and Ashes filled the whole Atmosphere \$, so as to take our bright Sun from us, and to leave us no more of him than we have in London, when Thousands of less alarming Vulcanoes, from good Kitchens, render the Air, in Winter, often impervious to any but his strongest Rays; and he appeared all Day of the fanguineous Colour in which Pliny describes him?.

The Fourth Day, we had for Three Hours, or more, one continual Thunder, without the terrible Explosions, however, of the First and Second Nights; and I took great Comfort to myself, on seeing the constant Course of Cinders and Ashes thrown up. For I looked upon it as the Esset, if I may use the Figure, of a Bellows blown by all the Winds, that would soon destroy or separate the combustible Enemys, accordingly these Ashes were the only Inconvenience that remained.

But, on bunday, the Seventh Day, the Quantity of Ashes that filled the Air was so great, that having rode out to take a nearer View of the Volcano, I was obliged to gallop home, with my Eyes shut, as I could no longes open them, from the Pain these Ashes put me to .

All is now quiet, and the Lava, on this Side, is stopped, after laying waste the largest Tract of cultivated Ground that it has destroyed at once in this Century. The great Eruptions of it have been in the Year 2707, in the Year 1717, and this of 1767. I leave your deep

The great Eruptions of it have been in the Year 2707, in the Year 1737, and this of 1767. I leave your deep Naturalists to account for this periodical Crisis; and it may not be the first mere accidental Observation that has given birth to a profound System \*\*.

This is an Italian word, which fignifies the being in the country, or the time of being in the country to take one's pleasure.

† A town twelve miles from Naples, on the contrary fide from Vesuvius, where the king sometimes holds his

† In the folitary place, about half way up the mount Vesuvius, is an hermitage, where those whose curiosity leads them to examine this wonderful phænomenon generally call, and are provided with refreshments by the hermit.

§ Jam navibus cinis inciderat : quo proprius accederet calidis & denfor : jam punices etium, nigrique & ambusti & fracti igne lapides : jam vadum subitum, ruinaque mon-tis littora obstantia. PLINII EPIST. xvi. lib. 6.

|| Tandem illa caligo tenuata quasi in sumum, nebulamve decessi: mox dies verus, sel etiam esfussit, suridus tamen, qualis ese, cum desicit, solet. Occursabant trepidantibus adbuc occulis mutata omnia, altoque cinere, tanquam niveobducta.

A Paullum reluxit, quod non dies nobis, sed adventuntis ignis indicium videbatur, et ignis quidem longius substitit tenebræ rursus, cinis rursus multus et gravis: bunc identidem assurgentet excutiebamus, operti alioqui, atque etiam oblist pondere essenus.

IBIDEM.

\*\* Some of the most remarkable eruptions of Vesu-

vius have happened as follows.

Anno Dom. 79, Mount Vefuvius cast forth such quantities of smoke and slame, as to obscure the Day, and destroyed the cities of Pompeium and Hercu-

In the year 80, on the 23d day of August, the Elder Pliny, in order to be better acquainted with the cause of the extraordinary cruption of Vesuvius, ventured so near, that this great Naturalist perished in his en-

duiry.
Anno 472, Vesuvius ejected flames, in such abundance, that they were feen even at Constantinople; they obscured the sun at noon-day, and the fire ra-

vaged and burnt all Campania.

Anno 1007, Vefuvius vomited out so great a quantity of flames, that all the neighbouring country suffered greatly by them.

In the Year 1631, Vesuvius threw out flames in such abundance, that upwards of 4000 persons lost their lives, and a large tract of land was destroyed.

lives, and a large tract of land was deftroyed.

In the year 1717, Dr. Berkley, afterwards Bishop of Cloyne, in Ireland, visited Vetuvius, at least with as much boldness and curiosity as Pliny the Elder. The account given, by the Bishop, of that mountain, was communicated to the Royal Society by Dr. Arburthnot, and is published in the Philosophical Transactions. It is thus described by the Bishop: "The other mouth was lower in the side of the same new formed hill; as I could discover it to be filled with red hot liquid the matter, like that in the surnace of a glass-house. matter, like that in the furnace of a glass-house,

wn Blank, vn Blank.

, at Thirty | L.7500 unt to hich deduct - 1000 f. 6500

alf per Cent to be deducted from the the Expences of the Lottery. to be in the Court-House at Axvasence of the Managers, and as may re as shall be pleased to attend. s are, William Murdock, Efg. s Sprigg, William Paca, John

B. WORTHINGTON, HENRY HALL, THOMAS JOHNSON, JOHN HALL; SAMUEL CHASE, or such of them a

gers to give Bond to the Honourable d be upon Oath for the faithful Truft.

PRIZES to be published in the ME-ETTE, and the Prizes paid as soon finished; and those not demanded is the Drawing, to be deemed as gene-above Use.

to be made public in the MART-RGINIA GAZETTES, 22d NIA JOURNAL. IBERTY, is worse than DEATH,"

ay be had of any of the Managers, ie Members of the Lower House of

having been such a full Return of TICKETS as could have been r too many Tickets to lie on the CHEME, being still unfold; and r Season will be too far advanced mber County Courts, the MANA-resolved to begin the Drawing, cer-Thursday after the Third Tuesday thursday after the Third Tuesday, when many of the Adventures with Convenience.——It is hoped all the TICKETS will be Sold, sould not, the PUBLIC may rely TERY's being then drawn. GERS take this Opportunity to hearty Thanks to those Gentlemen, fled in the SALE of TICKETS will return any they may have unwested before the Drawing. Week before the Drawing.

N, at the PRINTINGar; Advertisements, ontinuance. Long Ones most kinds of BLANKS, ith their proper Bonds TING-WORK performed